

BIG FAMILY ROW.

Fierce Factional Fight in the Republican Party OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

A Man-Slaying Campaign—Voters Bought Like Sheep in the Shambles—The Mobster Abroad.

One of the fiercest factional fights in the history of Bedford county politics culminated in the convention held here Tuesday afternoon. The Republican party in Old Mother Bedford, it seems, has put aside principle and enthroned self. Money now outranks man. Under the present regime the honest, capable youth with a worthy ambition to serve his party has been the ghost of a chance when pitted against the politician who "runs with the machine."

In the good old days clear-headed, trustworthy, strong-minded statesmen were developed from the boys of the farm. The farm, the forge, the factory, the country school furnished noble presidents and logical law-makers. But things are different now—"the campaign just ended may be taken as a criterion. It takes 'resources' these days to get a place on the Republican ticket."

In the campaign just closed it is only asserted that one faction alone spent \$10,000. Voters were bought like sheep in the shambles. Some districts were purchased outright, and the certain cannot be far down here on this shambled scene—for in this unscrupulous scramble for office, besides the bundles of bills used to bribe the voters, barrels of whisky, it is asserted by those who are in a position to know, also were used to induce the suffragist to surrender his manhood. Other reprehensible methods were resorted to in the effort to besmirch the ballot.

Early in the fight the Republican candidates and their various efforts to save themselves the political potholes slashed and trampled upon those who would not bend to the behests of the bosses. Men of integrity were slaughtered with impunity. It was such a drama as makes one tremble for the future of the republic. When the ballot box, which should be a guiding star to honesty, manliness and fairness, is used as a means of corrupting the freeman and ruining the reputation of the county it is high time to call a halt.

The Republican party in this county is so steeped in iniquity that men who love liberty, abhor slavery, admire honesty and detest dishonesty, acknowledge the sacredness of the ballot and desire to keep it pure, will shun these politicians who look upon the ballot box only as a medium through which they may gain, by hook or crook, political prestige. Sooner or later, these men of character—and their name is legion—who are allied with the organization that is controlled by these self-seeking autocrats will be forced to abandon the party and cooperate with those who have a high regard for the law and who place merit above money.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

List of Deeds Recorded Since Our Last Report.

Mary Ann Snyder to Elizabeth Croyle, 6 acres in Snake Spring township; consideration \$30.  
Caroline Fluck to Frederick Fluck, 3 tracts in Hopewell township; consideration nominal.  
Levi Brallier to John K. Bower, 5 acres in Hopewell township; consideration \$88.  
Andrew R. Emerick to Josiah Coughenour, 171 acres in Juniata township; consideration \$1,500.  
John H. Amick to Annie Amanda Staebach, 2 lots in St. Clairville; consideration \$200.  
Daniel Anger, by executor, to J. C. Bower, 35½ acres in South Woodbury township; consideration \$2,057.  
Jacob and Daniel W. Rhodes to John Coffman, lot in Liberty township; consideration \$25.  
Caroline Fluck, by executor, to John Coffman, 1 acre in Liberty township; consideration \$225.  
Samuel Zander to Michael Keagy, 5 acres in Middle Woodbury township; consideration \$147.  
Simon Snyder to Michael Keagy, 5 acres in Middle Woodbury township; consideration \$357.  
David L. Keagy to William S. Elder, 105 acres in Middle Woodbury township; consideration \$1,668.  
Joseph Kirby to Joseph W. Gordon, 63 acres in Lincoln township; consideration \$700.  
Philip E. Swartzwelder to J. R. Dieth, 120 acres in Colerain township; consideration \$200.  
Margie A. Stoler and others to Jesse A. Sweet, lot in Saxton; consideration \$200.  
Michael Fox, by executor, to Mary A. Snowden and others, 3 tracts in Woodbury township; consideration \$3,179.  
Mary A. Snowden to Lily M. Fox, lot in Woodbury borough; consideration \$450.  
Jacob A. Adams to Samuel Adams, 117 acres in Juniata township; consideration \$1,000.  
Barbara Williams to Rosa Snodgrass, lot in New Enterprise; consideration \$325.  
Miss Tennie Syster to Nelson Anderson, lot in Saxton; consideration \$1,150.  
Sarah A. Long to George S. Whyson, 12 acres in Union township; consideration nominal.  
J. W. Gordon to George S. Whyson, 6 acres in Union township; consideration \$300.  
T. S. Bloor to Rufus B. Conner and others, 50 acres in East Providence township; consideration \$1,150.  
George D. Albright to Christian Hinkle, Sr., 8 acres in Bloomfield township; consideration \$134.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Daily Happenings Gathered and Briefly Recorded.

The president has nominated John B. Robinson, of Media, to be United States marshal for the Eastern district. James Francis Smith, aged 16 years, left Philadelphia one day this week with a message to President Kruger from Philadelphia school boys.

The United States senate has agreed to take a final vote on the right of M. S. Quay to a seat as a senator from Pennsylvania on Tuesday, April 24. Joseph Horne & Co.'s dry goods store, in Pittsburgh, was burned on Sunday, sustained a loss estimated at \$1,350,000. The firm carried an insurance of \$1,500,000.

At the Democratic state convention held in Harrisburg last week Warren North Ball, of the Johnstown Democrat, was elected a presidential elector from the Twentieth Congressional district.

The Beers defeated the British in several engagements this week. The loss sustained by the latter is very heavy. It is reported that Colonel Belden, Powell, Mafeking's heroic defender, is dead.

Governor Stone has appointed Mrs. C. O. Harrison, of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth K. McCreery, of Pittsburgh, to represent Pennsylvania on the board of honorary members of women managers of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y.

At Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday J. A. Merritt, becoming suddenly insane, shot his mother through the head and then shot himself dead. It is thought Mrs. Merritt will die of her wounds. Mr. Merritt was head of the dry goods store kept up at a famous failade on this shambled scene—for in this unscrupulous scramble for office, besides the bundles of bills used to bribe the voters, barrels of whisky, it is asserted by those who are in a position to know, also were used to induce the suffragist to surrender his manhood. Other reprehensible methods were resorted to in the effort to besmirch the ballot.

Torrential rains in Texas, which began on Wednesday night of last week, culminated on Saturday in disastrous floods in the Colorado, Brazos and other rivers. The great dam in the Colorado, at Austin, gave way, letting loose a vast volume of water which wrecked the light and power plant, drowned eight workmen and did a vast amount of damage to property. It is thought that between thirty and forty lives in all were lost as a result of the disaster.

PERSONAL NOTES.

People Who Move Either and Thither in This World.

Mr. John B. Fluke, of Coleman, was in Bedford on Monday.  
Druggist C. G. Masters, of Everett, was in Bedford yesterday.  
Mr. Michael Ott, of Everett, was a Bedford visitor on Tuesday.

Mr. George M. Harry, of Harrisburg, was in Bedford a day or two this week.  
Mr. W. H. Dasher, of Moore, Va., spent a few days in Bedford this week.  
Mrs. Jennie B. McCulloch, who spent the winter in Harrisburg, has returned to Bedford.

Mrs. Ellen Hall and daughter, Miss Eleanor Hall, are spending a few days in Philadelphia.  
Mr. F. M. Masters and daughter, of Franconia, Va., were in Bedford a few days this week.

Rev. C. C. Adams attended Huntington presbytery, in session at Lewisburg this week.  
Mr. William Stiller, proprietor of the Keystone hotel, Myersdale, was in Bedford this week.

Mr. G. B. May and daughter, Miss Georgia May, of Everett, were among Tuesday's visitors to Bedford.  
Messrs. J. H. Shaffer, G. E. Appleman, John Pether and J. L. Barley, of Baker's Summit, were in town on Tuesday.

Prof. H. G. Weimer, of Cumberland, came to Bedford on Tuesday to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Holderbaum.

Among Tuesday's visitors to THE GAZETTE office were Messrs. John W. Conrad, of Pavia; Joshua Kerr, of New Buena Vista; William Keagy, of Johnstown, and Dr. W. A. Grazer, of New Paris.

Mr. Joseph M. Shuck, assistant superintendent of Kenneywood park, the popular pleasure resort near Pittsburgh, spent several days here this week with his mother, who has been ill. Mr. Shuck is much better.

Among Saturday's visitors to THE GAZETTE office were Messrs. A. S. Northcraft, of Chaneyville; M. J. Morehead, of Belden; Henry Smouse, of D. Souer, of Everett; Jacob Wall, of Cessna; Isaac Harclerode and Mason Burket, of Mann's Choice, and G. A. Dull, of Berlin.

He Followed the Band.

On Tuesday afternoon "Phillips Boy," of the Cumberland Allegany, was chatting with the editor of THE GAZETTE in the sanctum when the Osterburg Corbett band marched past. Elise A. Miller, Mr. Snyder started after the musicians to see the fun, promising to return and report. But he never came back. We wonder if he followed that band to Osterburg.

Episcopal Church Services.

St. James' Protestant Episcopal church, Rev. Thomas Duncan, D.D., rector.—Services to-day—Good Friday—at 10:30 a. m.  
Next Sunday, being Easter Sunday, services at 10:30 a. m.  
Children's Easter service 3 p. m. Services at night in Everett.

Services at St. Thomas' Catholic Church.

High mass and sermon on Sunday by Very Rev. Fr. Cyril, Prior of Carmelite monastery, New Baltimore, and Passion sermon by the same Rev. Father Friday evening.

Waltzing Circuit.

Sunday, April 15: Cumberland Valley, 10 a. m.; Mount Smith, 7 p. m.

FRANCIS B. FURKEL, Pastor.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Republicans Meet and Ratify Results of the Primaries.

A QUAY LOVE-FEAST.

Reynolds, W. C. Miller, Sanderson, Conley, Shaffer and R. M. Miller Secure the Plume-Crawford Plan Adopted.

The Republican county convention held in the court house Tuesday afternoon was a veritable love-feast—because it was so one-sided. The programme had been prepared beforehand, the parts assigned and each participant knew his lines by heart. All he had to do was to arise and speak his piece when he received his cue from the stage manager. The only fault with the performance was its monotony. Two or three persons did the bulk of the acting. They were really overworked, but they took the scratch manfully and did the best they could. Edward McPherson Pennell, Esq., Thorpe's bloodthirsty chief, metamorphosed into a meek and mild pale face by Saturday's storm, called the meeting to order and then sat down, a silent, sullen, sorrowful spectator. William Leander, of Riddelsburg, was chosen chairman. Dr. Charles R. Rhodes, of Hyndman, and Mr. Jack Smith, of York, were elected Mr. Leander to the chair. Mr. Leander, in a brief speech, thanked the convention for the honor bestowed upon him. He then appointed the following vice-presidents: Major Smith; George W. Riddle, of King; Silas Harbaugh, of Pleasantville, and Augustus Barrett, of Southampton No. 1. Dr. Rhodes; Samuel L. Zimmerman, of Woodbury township, and Henry C. Weimer, of Monroe, were named as secretaries. The roll was called by Dr. Rhodes. Every district was represented.

John M. Reynolds and Joseph E. Thorpe were named as candidates for congressmen from this district. The former received the endorsement of Bedford county on the first ballot, which was—Reynolds, 53; Thorpe, 27. Dr. W. C. Miller, of Hyndman, and C. C. Sanderson, of Saxton, were nominated for members of the legislature, the vote being as follows:

W. C. Miller..... 43  
W. S. Lysinger..... 29  
J. T. Alsip..... 20  
C. C. Sanderson..... 43  
J. S. Guyer..... 32

The name of Samuel B. Brown, of Harrison township, who was an aspirant for the nomination during the campaign, was withdrawn before the balloting began.  
Hon. Isaiah Conley, of Schellburg, was nominated for associate judge by acclamation. He had no opposition.  
For peer director the names of Jacob Chamberlain, of Bedford; Samuel Shaffer, of Colerain, and Joseph Hemming, of Bedford township, were suggested. Shaffer won on the second ballot, the vote being:

1st. 2d.  
Jacob Chamberlain..... 35 30  
Samuel Shaffer..... 40 41  
Joseph Hemming..... 5

Richard H. Miller, of Napier, was unanimously nominated for jury commissioner. He was the only person who sought the position.  
John H. Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, was endorsed as delegate to the national convention.

R. C. Haderman, Esq., of Bedford, and Frank Bulger, of Woodbury, were elected delegates to the state convention.

Chairman Leander at this juncture appointed the following delegates to a committee on resolutions: J. K. Redtel, of South Woodbury; Valentine Surft, of King; J. E. Mook, of Lincolnville. Attorney Jordan read a set of rules which are embodied in the Crawford county system of holding primary elections and moved that the convention adopt that plan. The motion was seconded and carried.

George W. McVicker, of Pleasantville, and John A. Henderson, of Bedford township, were requested to wait upon Mr. Reynolds and inform him of the action of the convention.

The resolutions were read and adopted. They are as follows: The Republican platform, and contain a clause inducting the Bedford county candidates for the legislature to support the census nominees for United States senator, thus muzzling Mr. Sanderson, who, during the campaign, stood upon an anti-Quay platform.

James Cleaver, of Bedford, was elected chairman of the county committee and C. Russell Longenecker, Esq., of Bedford, vice chairman. Simon R. Sell, Esq., George Points, Esq., and S. Albert Cessna, of Bedford, were appointed secretaries.

The brass band hired for the occasion then played a selection. Mr. Reynolds made a speech and the convention adjourned.

OPINIONS.

Mr. Leander is a model chairman. It was a Quay love-feast, from start to finish. The vote of Bedford borough tells a striking story.

Without wearing out much shoe leather you could come across men who publicly confessed that they received one or more pieces of silver for their votes on Saturday.

The story has been going the rounds that a certain citizen of Bedford borough when challenged at the polls missioned for his vote, but was to get \$4.50 after he voted.

"Phillips Boy," the imitatable, irrepressible and indefatigable, was present as a delegate from Cumberland, and his credential—an old barlow—was accepted by the chairman, who used it as a gavel. Mr. Snyder says he sent the knife to Mr. Leander so that he could cut the tickets.

It was interesting to watch the faces of the delegates when Mr. Reynolds was speaking. Those along the sides of the room, in front and at the rear were wreathed in smiles. A large number of delegates massed in the center of the room stolidly stared at the speaker as if he were something new and strange.

In one of the districts in the eastern part of the county on Saturday a political heeler got possession of all of the printed tickets and stuck them in his pocket. When somebody wanted to vote for the "other fellow" he would have to hunt up the man who had the tickets or write the names of the candidates for whom he wished to vote.

STRONG AND BROAD  
Is the Platform Adopted By the Pennsylvania Democracy.

VIGOROUS AMERICAN POLICY IS DEMANDED.

Trusts, Imperialism and Militarism are Denounced—Bimetallism Is Favored, Bryan Endorsed and State Ballot Reform Urged—Sympathy Is Expressed for the Boers.

The platform adopted on Thursday last week by the Democratic state convention is as follows:

As the representatives of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renewing our pledge of fidelity to the Democratic principles upon which our national and state life are founded, namely, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations; and having in mind the great questions now before us as a people, we make the following declaration of the principles and policies which should guide our political action:

First—We demand a careful and thorough revision of the tariff, and declare in favor of the imposition of such duties only as are necessary for an economical administration of public affairs, and we urge upon the Democratic representatives in congress that they use their utmost efforts to secure the enactment of a law that will make it obligatory upon the secretary of the treasury to place upon the free list at once every article of raw material and every item of manufactured produce now used and manufactured by any trust, monopoly or combine whatsoever, and that all corporations and combinations of capital in the nature of trusts intended to control manufactures, materials or products shall make comprehensive and accurate public reports of their organization, condition and operation under appropriate penalties for failure to do so.

Second—We demand the prompt, efficient and faithful enforcement of the anti-trust act of 1890 and such additional and supplemental legislation as will meet the defects thereof as indicated by the supreme court of the United States in its recent decisions; and we denounce the combination and creation of corporate trusts and monopolies as contrary to the common law, destructive of individual effort and enterprise and inimical to the welfare of the people and the state.

Third—We are unalterably opposed to the imperialism of the present administration and the Republican party. No commensurate advantage can justify our holding the Philippines as a subject people and the Philippine islands as an imperial colony. We favor granting at once to the people thereof home rule and the right to govern themselves under the protection of the United States.

Fourth—We demand that the solemn pledge made by congress to the people of Cuba be faithfully observed and their independence granted in compliance therewith, and that the army of the United States be withdrawn as recommended by Gen. Leonard Wood.

Fifth—We demand for the people of Puerto Rico the right of freely importing and exporting to and from any part of the United States, and we denounce the sinister influences that have caused the president to depart from that which he termed as a "plain duty."

Sixth—In our intercourse, political, financial and commercial, with foreign nations we demand a vigorous American policy. We deplore the subservience of the present administration to the basest of England and English statesmen, whether the same be intentional or caused by the ignorance of our officials in the state department. We denounce the Hay-Panama treaty as a complete abandonment of the claims of our statesmen, of our right to construct and control an interoceanic canal, and as un-American and a base surrender of our inherent right of self-defense.

Seventh—We denounce as at variance with our rights of citizenship and destructive of the rights of a freeman the use of the army of the United States and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and declaration of martial law in times of peace, in order that labor may be intimidated and labor organizations broken up.

Eighth—We declare in favor of an interoceanic canal controlled and protected by this country; no further surrender of Alaskan territory; fortifications of strategic points on the Pacifico entangling alliances with England or other country, secret or open; free trade with Puerto Rico; independence of Cuba; no Philippine islands; no subject people; no colonial dependencies; eternal opposition to trusts; a vigorous foreign policy, and an income tax.

Ninth—We favor the adoption of an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by a vote of the people.

Tenth—We reiterate our faith in the beneficent effects of bimetallism, gold and silver, the money of the constitution, and believe its recognition and adoption would tend to steady and make permanent the prosperity of our country and free us from the power of the money trust to precipitate panics at will and make money dear, labor poor and all other things cheap.

Eleventh—We earnestly extend to the brave people in South Africa, now struggling for their liberties and existence, our profound sympathy, and declare that the war of conquest and extermination now being carried on by the British empire in its greed for gold and power is a menace to advancing civilization. We favor united action on the part of all republics of the world to maintain the independent existence of the two republics in South Africa.

Twelfth—We are opposed to the increase of our standing army, as proposed by the Republican party, as a menace to free government, and we insist upon the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities.

Thirteenth—In matters affecting us as citizens of the state of Pennsylvania we demand the passage and pledge ourselves to enact such legislation as will secure ballot reform, and personal registration, pure elections, honest counts and true returns. And we denounce the Republican party of this state as being responsible for the present officers' fraudulent return the result by which our highest officers are elected.

Fourteenth—We favor legislation to curb and power to punish the oppressive and criminal acts of the trusts and monopolies that have fastened themselves upon our industries in this commonwealth; to restrain discrimination by common carriers, telegraph and telephone companies; to prevent the combination of corporations by purchasing the stock of other corporations, to prevent the issue of full paid stock except for cash or property at its actual cost value and to prohibit foreign corporations from doing business in this state except upon an exact equality with those organized under the laws of our commonwealth.

Fifteenth—We favor municipal ownership of all municipal franchises and public utilities and the passage of legislation to accomplish this purpose.

Sixteenth—We call the attention of the voters of the state and condemn as a flagrant violation of the constitution of the commonwealth the unwarranted appointment by the chief executive of M. S. Quay as senator of the United States, and we condemn his persistent refusal to convene the legislature to elect a United States senator in defiance of the plain mandate of the constitution.

Seventeenth—We call attention to and condemn his usurpation of the executive functions in approving parts and disapproving other parts of appropriation bills duly passed by the legislature, whereby the public schools and charities of our state have suffered.

Eighteenth—We call attention to and condemn his refusal to approve proposed constitutional amendments intended to promote ballot reform, pure elections and honest returns.

Nineteenth—We call attention to and condemn the extravagance that has characterized the administration of our state under Republican administrations. We demand that the tax laws of this commonwealth be revised so that all legitimate subjects of taxation shall bear their fair share of its burdens.

Twentieth—We condemn the so-called labor legislation of the Republican party of this state as being ineffective and a failure, as always containing an unconstitutional provision intended to make it void. We favor legislation that will put the honest toiler upon an equality before the law with corporate greed and monopoly. We favor legislation tending to reduce the hours of labor in proportion to the progressive increase of the production.

Twenty-first—As the Democracy of Pennsylvania has since 1896 regarded William J. Bryan as the ideal Democrat, intelligent, honest, able, sincere and loyal in his devotion to Democratic principles and Democratic policies, whose public and private life is without reproach, and whose patriotic, wise and statesmanlike acts and utterances upon all public questions have stamped him as a man of the people, and to whom the great heart of the Democratic and common people of our country look for its redemption from the spoilsman, its regeneration from the imperialism and its enthrallment from trusts and unlawful combinations, we hereby, in convention assembled, invite him to become a candidate for the presidency upon the Democratic ticket, and pledge the united support of the delegation from the state of Pennsylvania to vote and labor for his nomination and election.

Bedford Springs.	Court Notes.	Bedford Borough.
The Bedford correspondent of the Daily Hotel Reporter, Philadelphia, says: Samuel Bancroft, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., is registered at the Bedford House. He is one of the owners of Bedford Springs and has made many friends among the citizens of the town, and is quite popular among the guests of Bedford Springs hotel, where he spends much time in summer. He is here on business pertaining to the Springs repairs and improvements about the hotel and grounds. The patrons will find many improvements; the grounds looking south from the hotel between the two mountain ranges has all been cleared and where last season stood wild lot of small timber and underbrush, this season there will be a beautiful meadow more than one mile in length. An elevated promenade is now being erected from the lawn, crossing the road and leading to the Magnesia spring. This will do away with all danger and leave the speedy way clear where patrons can stand with perfect safety and watch the tresters. The hotel will again be under the management of William Holderbaum. Mr. Holderbaum has provided himself to have an up-to-date hotel and the guests last season were loud in their praises of the management of the place. M. L. Peck will retain his position as manager of the water department. Mr. Peck has held this position for twenty years, during which time he has made many friends. James N. Smith and Rachel Ritchey, of Yellow Creek. Albert S. Burson, of New Enterprise, and Ida M. Ober, of Altoona. Hanson A. Smith, of East Providence township, and Mollie E. Way, of West Providence township. Willard L. Clapper, of West Providence township, and E. Tennie Smith, of Snake Spring township. Harry Doll, of Schellburg, and Cecilia Wolfpoth, of Juniata township. Charles Coughenour and Alpha Sides, of Harrison township.	Court met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with Hon. J. M. Bailey, of Huntington, Hon. Isaiah Conley and Hon. E. H. Eichenberger on the bench. The petition of Adam, Emma, Archie, Nellie and John Faupel, minor children of Henry Faupel, deceased, late of Mann's Choice, for the appointment of a guardian, was read and filed and Jacob Clark was appointed. Bond in the sum of \$1,000, to be approved by the clerk. The case of P. M. Masters, executor of William Masters, deceased, vs. Simon Nycum, No. 1, September term, 1899, in equity, is being argued. Nathaniel Clapper, administrator of Elizabeth Clapper, deceased, vs. Adam Frederick and John B. Fluke, executors of Daniel Stayer, deceased, and same vs. John B. Fluke and Jacob Keontz, executors of John Stayer, deceased, Nos. 42 and 43, September term, 1899, and now April 13, 1906, the reserved point is refused and the motion for judgment for the defendants non obstante verdicto is overruled in each case, and it is ordered that judgment be entered for the plaintiff in each case according to the verdict. Next Tuesday Evening's Concert. Tuesday evening, April 17, will be one long to be remembered by those who attend the concert at Ridenour Hall which will be given by the Bedford orchestra, assisted by the best local talent. The admission will be only 25 cents. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to purchase a new throne for the orchestra. Tickets will be on sale at Irvine's drug store. Let the citizens turn out and all the hall.	Following is the vote cast by the Republicans of Bedford borough in the primary election on Saturday: For Congress. Joseph E. Thorpe..... 82 John M. Reynolds..... 123 For Assembly. Samuel B. Brown..... 9 J. S. Guyer..... 15 William S. Lysinger..... 17 William C. Miller..... 17 T. L. Sanderson..... 14 Joseph T. Alsip..... 113 Thomas Armstrong..... 23 For Associate Judge. Isaiah Conley..... 157 For Director of the Poor. Joseph Hemming..... 26 Jacob Chamberlain..... 57 Samuel Shaffer..... 40 For Jury Commissioners. Richard E. Miller..... 188 Delegates to County Convention. William B. Mook..... 110 Alvin L. Little..... 31 WEST WARD. For Congress. Joseph E. Thorpe..... 61 John M. Reynolds..... 92 For Assembly. Samuel B. Brown..... 25 J. S. Guyer..... 13 William S. Lysinger..... 13 William C. Miller..... 12 T. L. Sanderson..... 12 Joseph T. Alsip..... 12 Thomas Armstrong..... 30 For Associate Judge. Isaiah Conley..... 153 For Director of the Poor. Joseph Hemming..... 21 Jacob Chamberlain..... 49 Samuel Shaffer..... 31 For Jury Commissioners. Richard E. Miller..... 154 Delegates to County Convention. J. A. Clark..... 89 Joseph F. Biddle..... 68

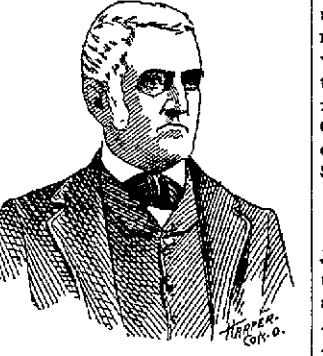
RECORD OF DEATHS.

Those Who Have Joined the Great Majority.

MANY CALLED HOME.

W. W. Cuppert, W. K. Garlinger, Mrs. Catherine Holderbaum, Mrs. Susanna Hartman, Mrs. Nettie Smith.

William W. Cuppert, of New Paris, whose death, on April 2, was briefly mentioned in THE GAZETTE last week, was born in West St. Clair township



WILLIAM W. CUPPERT.

September 28, 1820. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Albaugh) Cuppert, who were the parents of eight children, namely, Nancy (Adams), David A. Philip, Mary A. (Sloan), William W. Isaac A. (Edwards), Charlotte D. (Mickel). All are dead, but Mrs. Sloan, of Wagon, Ia., who is eighty-six years old, and Mrs. S. F. Mickel, of New Paris, who is seventy-one years old. The deceased was aged seventy-nine years, six months and six days. He was married twice—first to Miss Susanna Taylor, February 20, 1845, and second to Miss Anna Border, February 26, 1857. To the first union were born one daughter, Eliza A. (Mrs. J. C. Shriver), of New Paris; and to the second union were born five sons and one daughter, John A. (Mrs. W. Samuel B. and Mollie, of New Paris; Charles C. of Washington, D. C., and Harry D., who preceded him to the beyond in 1890. The longevity of this family is rather remarkable, as has already been noticed. His brother Philip died at the age of eighty-eight years. His father was aged eighty-seven years and two months and his mother seventy-nine years, six months and nineteen days when they passed away.

We gather the following from history: John Cuppert and family and his brother Isaac (father of the deceased), then single, moved from York county near the Susquehanna to Sprinkletown (Wolfsburg), Bedford county, in about 1800, before the Pittsburgh pike was constructed. They were blacksmiths by occupation and followed that pursuit and also kept an inn, or tavern, for a livelihood. They remained there several years. John purchased a large tract of land where Fishertown is located, but finally sold it and emigrated to West Virginia. Isaac purchased the farm now occupied by Daniel J. Horn and resided on it till his death.

The deceased was a consistent member of the United Brethren church for forty-four years, holding at different times the various official positions of the church, the last being that of trustee. Although so afflicted by rheumatism for thirty years that he was compelled to use a crutch and cane to assist him in walking, his place in the church was never vacated. He was a farmer, a blacksmith and was noted for his industry, economy and honesty. He was never sick, neither did he leave an account with a justice for collection. His remains were interred in the Evangelical cemetery at New Paris.

Judging by the large concourse that followed him to his final resting place, he had many friends. The funeral services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. A. W. Maxwell. The pall-bearers of this octogenarian were, with the exception of Mr. Steter, his teacher and chorister of the Sunday school—G. W. Blackburn, Sr., Peter A. Miller, T. K. Blackburn, C. Bertram, Dewitt Blackburn and S. P. Suter. The young men who assisted were Prof. E. T. Wright, W. J. Shoenthal, S. R. Blackburn, J. Howard Taylor, Lloyd Davis and Jackson Grissman.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Walter E. Garlinger.

SCHELLBURG, April 11.—Last evening (Tuesday) the town of Schellburg was shocked to hear of the sudden death of one of its well known citizens, Walter E. Garlinger. Decedent was born at this place on November 18, 1830, and died at his home on Vine street at 8:30 p. m., April 10, 1906, aged sixty years, four months and twenty-two days. He was at his stable helping to colled some one at 8 p. m., when he suddenly fell over and was unconscious, the result of paralysis. Decedent served in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in company H, Pennsylvania volunteers, on September 12, 1861, and was discharged on December 1, 1863. He re-enlisted on January 1, 1864, served to the close of the war and was discharged August 13, 1865. Decedent was made a prisoner at Edisto Island, S. C., and was sick and a half month in rebel prison camp at Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and at Richmond, Va. After the war decedent worked at the carpenter trade with his brother Edmund and George Slack. In 1890 he helped to build the new Reformed parsonage. Decedent was a good soldier, a devoted husband, a kind father and a useful citizen. In 1870 he was joined in holy matrimony to Miss A. G. Gollipier by Rev. N. H. Skyles. The result of this union was two daughters, who, together with their mother, survive to mourn their loss. He is also survived by an aged brother, E. F. Garlinger, and one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Collier, both of Schellburg. The funeral service will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Reformed church and will be conducted by Rev. D. G. Herlick. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of the community in their sorrow.

WEST WARD.

For Congress.

For Assembly.

For Associate Judge.

For Director of the Poor.

For Jury Commissioners.

Delegates to County Convention.

For Congress.

For Assembly.

For Associate Judge.

For Director of the Poor.

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MENTIONED IN BRIEF.







Number One Thousand One Hundred and Ninety-Four.

# THE PICTORIAL ART.

Five Hundred and Fifty Per Cent. Per Annum—The Police Department Again in a Middle.

Special correspondence of THE GAZETTE. New York, April 10.—It seems as though we were fast drifting toward the time when the illustrated news papers shall take the lead in journalism and the battle for supremacy shall lie between the cultured scholar and the illustrating artist, who presents in pictorial form all that is passing in the world we live in. The cultured journalist will appeal to the brain; the talented artist to the eye, that swift messenger which shall carry his observation to the brain and there have it photographed for all time. There is no question as to which of the two shall be the more powerful instructor—the one whose teacher by the brain alone must have an audience that can read, while the painter and limner have as an audience the entire world. No matter what its geographical limits, what language is spoken, it still has a potential voice with every nation and every clime. A man may be a great scholar in England or France and yet be rated as an ignoramus in China or Japan. But with the universal language of the painter's brush and limner's pencil it brings order out of the confusion of Babel and realizes the dream of Volapuk in a universal language, which every man can understand.

In writing his history of the past it has been a favorite thing with poets to represent the ages long since gone by as periods of purity and peace. As far as our personal knowledge goes, it is the very opposite of the poet's dream. As we go back, step by step, the race grows worse and worse until in the twilight of time we find man in the lowest state of degradation and only, as he advances toward civilization and enlightenment, does he improve. The object of these thoughts at this time is intended as a review of the races with which we are now at war in the Philippines.

In the 300 islands that represent the Philippine archipelago, holding fast to tribal independence, they represent the patriarchal age where government was represented by the red right hand. In these islands there are many races, widely different physically and mentally, which do not seem as though they ever could be reconciled. The stronger body has been trying for hundreds of years to enslave the weaker, and the battle still goes on and seems as though it never would end while time lasts. The United States has assumed the character of protector and educator of these benighted savages—a tremendous task, costly in gold and human life. At the same time, it has assumed the duty of making the world a better place by the education of the benighted savage into educated and enlightened or exterminated.

The wants of universal humanity grow with passing years. And in our new possessions we can supply the world. But to make the supply practicable we need peace and we will have it if we have to fight for it. At the beginning of this letter I spoke of the contest now going on in journalism between literary preeminence and illustrated preeminence. A few months ago I was in hopes that one of our great journals which has ample means would devote its power to the elevation of the pictorial art. For several weeks it gave glowing promise, then commenced its period of decadence. It was no longer the great and high moral teacher, but it came to its end the last two weeks, when the principal illustration was not only degrading, but absolutely shocking. One of the illustrations was a beautiful woman covered with diamonds and costly lace, and those little green gaws so dear to the female heart. Yet on that beautiful face was the stamp of a soul lost, and jewels paid for with that which is dearer than life, the wreck of a soul's salvation. The artist who painted that picture could have pointed the earnest searcher after truth to something heavier, nobler and better. He could have shown us a woman looking upward toward heaven and so homed out of this world was lost, lost.

Mr. Miller, the gentleman that gave his clients \$50 per cent. per annum, will be brought to trial this week. At the time Mr. Miller's business was broken up, not one of his customers would faint with him. A large body of police was interested in his bank and had received several dividends. It appears as if there was a conspiracy here him because he was making his clients get rich too fast. Several days elapsed before they could find anyone among his customers who desired to make a complaint; and it seems as though it was only by hard work and intimidation that any of his customers were willing to appear at his trial. I hardly know yet what the nature of the complaint will be that will bring him within the violation of the criminal law. I think the prosecuting attorney, after an illegal delay, promises to give him a short shrift and a long rope.

Our police department is again in a beautiful muddle and Chief Dervy, as usual, is in the thick of it; but, as usual, is waving that tremendous club of his which has been the terror of the Tenderloin for years, having escaped indictment by the grand jury. When the Muzzet committee was overhauled by the police officers a few months ago it became desirable to get him into court. A summons was put into the hands of one of the court officers, who set out to serve it immediately. He called at Chief Dervy's house, where he was received at the door by Mrs. Dervy, who informed him that her husband was sick. The officer desired to see him. The firm belief watched his chance and made a rush, but Mrs. Dervy had taken the precaution to keep the chain on the door. The detective thrust his foot in, to keep her from shutting the door, and Mrs. Dervy, who was by no means a light weight, threw her whole force against it, holding the officer's foot as in a vice. He stormed and screamed and swore till at last Mrs. Dervy let him go. He limped on one leg back to the Muzzet committee, and it is safe to say he will serve no more processes at the Hotel Dervy.

Within a few days we appear to have drifted back to the wickedness of the olden time. The warman goes his rounds as of old. The gambling hell is no longer concealed, the poorest

can pilot you to any of the infamous places which to the police are all unknown. The spasm of virtue which set all New York ablaze with expectation was a wretched sham and a fraud.

One of the questions agitating political circles among the Republicans is, who shall succeed McKinley. We are not to be kept long in suspense, however, as some parties here in New York are endeavoring to make our governor the tail to that political kite. The governor, however, as in the case of McKinley, desires to succeed himself. It is not impossible that some day he may enter the White House as its master, but he can afford to wait for some years to come. He believes in the old adage, that everything comes to him who waits, and he is resolved to wait until he sees which way the cat jumps.

The winter and spring of 1900 and 1901 will long be remembered for the number of its art sales and the manner in which the work of American artists has been brought before our people and which has given it a standing in the art galleries of Europe and the United States. The number of sales has been phenomenal and the cost is not yet. Prices have interested purchasers have been many, and so far, there appears to be no scarcity of cash. The sale of Manager Daly's effects was a prize. Nobody knew that there were so many excellent collections and art has a more general appreciation to-day in the United States than it ever had before. Prices have doubled, and in many cases, tripled, and there seems to be no abatement in the art fever that is reigning at the present time. A man who has merely money is not entitled to respect. He must do something that is worthy of being remembered when he is dead.

By the encouragement of art a man may gain position in society. He must have something more than money to do it. He cannot crawl into his suit, secure a name and get a fancy price for it. I often hear of people complaining of the extravagance which they see their neighbor buy a picture, a new carpet, a piece of bric-a-brac. The money expended goes to the support of some one poorer than himself and adds to the sum of human happiness. Surround a child with objects of beauty and you give him that which is indestructible; it chastens, cultivates and elevates him; it sweetens life and makes home more homelike. Every day for weeks past art sales have occurred in our city. The greatest and best of all have been under the care and supervision of the American Art association. The sum passing through the hands of the two foremost gentlemen of the American Art galleries, Messrs. Sutton and Kirby, must have amounted to several millions of dollars. In the borough of Brooklyn a large sum of money has been raised for the purchase of Tissot's illustrations of the life of Christ. It is intended to place them in the new Brooklyn Institute Museum. One of the most gratifying evidences of the redemption of our tastes is that the public commissioners have ordered the removal of a number of ugly statues from our parks and have ordered many more to be replaced by others as our parks increase.

Wireless Telegraphy. It is said that successful experiments have at last been accomplished in wireless telegraphy, and this world undoubtedly be a good thing, and revolutionizing many of our daily business. One writer has gone so far as to say that wireless telegraphy is the greatest discovery of the age. We beg to differ. Don't overlook Hottel's stomach distress when you talk about the great things of the world. This peerless medicine has done more to promote health and better the human condition than any other medicine in existence. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, malacia and constipation. It never fails. Try it, and be sure and get the genuine, with Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of bottle. Don't let the druggist palm off a "substitute."

The Man Who Cries. Bourke Cockran, who rose from humble surroundings himself, has this opinion of the way to make a career in the March issue of Success:

There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who is useful. Capacity never lacks opportunity. It cannot remain unexercised, because it is sought by too many anxious to utilize it. A capable man on earth is more valuable than any precious deposit under the earth, the object of a much more vigilant search. Whoever undertakes to build a house, to cultivate a farm, to work a mine, to obtain relief from pain, to maintain a legal controversy, or to perform any function of civilized life is actively searching for other men qualified to aid him. To appreciate the thoroughness of the search, it is necessary on your part to realize the number of persons engaged in all these pursuits and undertakings throughout the world. From such a search, no form of ability can remain concealed. If the possessor of capacity sought to hide himself, he would be discovered and induced to employ his ability for the benefit of those who need it. To be successful, then, one has but to qualify himself thoroughly for some occupation. Every man has some natural aptitude. In these days, the training by which one's ability can be obtained by every young man can hope to be the best in any field of labor, but everyone can hope to be among the best. One occupied in worrying about opportunities, opportunities and starts, is time wasted, because, to every capable man, a "start" and an "opportunity" are always furnished by the necessities of all other men.—Exchange.

\$100 Reward \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that some of the most dreaded diseases that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Sent for list of testimonials.

Dr. J. C. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

After a Laughing—What? Usually a cracking cough and a general feeling of weakness. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to cure the "croupy cough" and make you strong and well.

Some Footish People Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear the away. Coughs that are induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Kemp's Balsam and Dr. Trial size free. At all druggists.

Pretty Kansas City Girl Who Has Become Mrs. Jesse James, Jr.

There is now a Mrs. Jesse James, Jr. This is the wife of the famous bandit who has himself been tried for train robbery and who was acquitted, has married one of the many young women who became interested in him during his trial in Kansas City last winter. Her maiden name was Stella McGowan. She is a pleasant faced young woman, with a slim figure and a great admiration for "her Joss."

The marriage occurred not long ago. They spent their honeymoon on the James farm in Clay county in the old bullet scarred house that was both home and fortress for Frank and Jesse James, Sr.

In the days when they were outlaws. They are now living with Jesse's mother, who has been very near death's door.

Jesse James, Jr., has grown up in Kansas City. The little home, which was all that was left to the widow when the bandit was killed, was heavily mortgaged, and there was nothing for it but to send the sister through school to support the family. Young Jesse managed to get his schooling in the old moments when he was not earning money for his mother and sister. When he became larger, he got a place in James' meekness home. There he worked faithfully, sending his sister through school and thus enabling her to pass a teacher's examination, that she might be qualified to teach.

Little by little he managed to clear that home from the debt until it is now unencumbered. Feeling that he wanted to be in business for himself, Jesse left the grocery store and set up a cigar store in the corridor of the courthouse, where he is still in business.

Three Men's Prayers. The prayers of three great men of letters are strikingly illustrative. We need not be told that these words came from the grief-stricken heart of Swift, writing in agony over the painful illness and approaching end of Stella.

"Give her a true conception of the vanity, folly and insignificance of all human things and strengthen her so as to beget in her a sincere love of God in the midst of sufferings. Forgive the sorrow and weakness of those among us who are under the grief and terror of losing so dear and useful a friend. Accept and pardon our most earnest prayers and wishes for her longer continuance in this evil world, to do what Thou art pleased to call Thy service and is only her barren duty, that she may be still a comfort to us and to all others who will want the benefit of her conversation, her advice, her good offices, or her charity."

In this petition, uttered only a few days before he faced the Arch Fear, we gaze deeply into the great heart of Samuel Johnson:

"Almighty and merciful Father, I am now, as to human eyes, it seems about to commemorate for the last time the death of Thy Son Jesus Christ, our Savior and Redeemer. Have mercy upon me and pardon the multitude of my offenses. Bless my friends, have mercy upon all men. Support me, O Thy Holy Spirit, in the days of weakness and at the hour of death; and receive me, at my death, to everlasting happiness, for the sake of Jesus Christ."

It is significant to note that the jaunty Stevenson, "light in ragged clothes," really felt his dependence on God, as we learn by perusing his beautiful "Prayers written for family use at Vallonia." Swift and Johnson thought often of death; Swift because he looked forward to the reason, and Johnson because it was the only thing that shook his heart. In contrast to those powerful and rugged men, Stevenson says little of death, though he daily walked in its jaws. It was life that interested him, and we naturally find his prayers in harmony with his ideals.

He prays not for courage to meet death, but for divine help in rational living. "Prolong our days in peace and honor," he asks; "give us health, brighter weather and lighter hours. Let us lie down without fear and awake and arise with exultation. As the sun lightens the world, so let our loving kindness make bright this house of our habitation." Let us listen reverently to this petition:

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and unshowered, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.—Independent.

Little Teasers. Here is a little exercise in punctuation that a normal school young woman recently brought home to puzzle her father:

It is not and I said but or. Looks a little confused, doesn't it? Simple though.

A few quotation marks and two commas will fix it all right. For instance: "It is not and," I said, "but or."

Here is a still simpler catch that may bother you some.

"All or." Not much in it, perhaps, but enough to make it troublesome.

Two hard? And yet it's "Nothing after all."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some Very Fine Contributions have recently been made to the literature of America, and among the new books, "To Have and to Hold," by the talented young writer, Mark Johnston, in many respects, outshines all of its competitors for popular favor. This delightful story of the early years of Colonial Virginia has a "line that is all its own." By playing this historical romance within the reach of book-lovers Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company have conferred a great favor upon the public.

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Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking

Scott's Emulsion

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

See and show, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

IMPERIALISM.

Figures Showing Cost of Our Imperialistic Policy.

Before the civil war broke out in 1861 the expenses of the federal government ranged between 50 and 60 millions a year, and only in one year reached as high a figure as \$72,000,000. During the Mexican war the highest yearly outlay was \$54,000,000. The year the civil war commenced the expenditures were only \$55,000,000, but they mounted up very rapidly after that time, reaching their maximum in 1865, the year the war ended, with over a million soldiers in the field, the enormous total of \$1,235 millions of dollars. There was a lull in the expenditures in 1866 and in 1867 the expenditures were 519 millions, then falling to 242 millions in 1868-69, the first year of the Cleveland administration. Since that time the expenditures of 1890 there was a rapid increase, and in 1898 the expenditures went up over a hundred millions and were \$443 millions of dollars.

Secretary Charles McNary, as required by law, sent to congress estimates for the appropriations for the next fiscal year ending July 1, 1901. The aggregate is \$631,081,394, of which \$280 millions are for the current year in both branches of the service of \$240 millions.

Our army, navy and pension expenditures for the coming year foot up an enormous sum of \$411,822,772, leaving from the grand total of \$631,081,394, \$220,258,621 for all other purposes of government. These are not counting the interest on the public debt, and the interest on the bonds of the United States.

President McKinley's national book-keeper figures up that he will need for the closing year of the McKinley administration a sum of \$1,000,000,000. The average rate of expenditure of Cleveland's administration was \$270,000,000 a year, and for his second administration \$305,000,000. The increase was not due to the war, but to the independent pension law, which he vetoed his first term and became a law in the Harrison administration.

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Original Way in Which an M. C. Pleases Its Constituents.

A noted M. C., familiarly known as Joe, is one of the thriftest men in congress, and the patronage at his disposal is made to do effective work in his home district. Not long ago he requested of a certain chief in the interior department an appointment as laborer for one of his constituents. The request was promptly complied with, but, much to the surprise of the chief, as promptly declined. The member was sent for.

"What does this mean?" demanded the official. "This man you were so urgent to have named as a laborer declines the position."

"Yes, I know," replied the M. C. "I advised him."

"You advised him to?" echoed the chief. "What was the matter? I gave you exactly what you asked for, didn't I?"

"Yes," responded Joe. "I have no fault to find with the appointment. The man is the thriftest man in congress, and he is the only constituent I follow me down to Washington hoping to get soft berths in the government service. There are a dozen here now and not places enough to go around. I secure the appointment for one, he asks my advice, and I tell him to decline; his job at home is better, and he goes back and gets another. He declines at my appointment, but he has been paid, he is dattered and content, and so on through the list. You see, a man learns a thing or two after 20 years in Washington, and I have learned to make one appointment due for a dozen supporters."—Saturday Evening Post.

Holding the Ladder. A workman in Cooper institute, having occasion to ascend a ladder to do some repairing in one of the public rooms called to the man whom he happened to see standing by his ladder. "Here, old fellow, hold the ladder for me, won't you?" The "old fellow" started forward and held the ladder for the workman while he climbed up and did his work.

"What unpretentious and willing old man!" cried the independent, "was Peter Cooper?" It was just like him. Peter Cooper's aim in life and in the beneficent institution founded by him might well be characterized by the words "holding the ladder." Thousands of nearly uneducated men and women owe the possibility of their advancement to Peter Cooper. He has held, and still holds, the ladder, and hundreds upon hundreds of successful and grateful climbers as they rise beside his memory. We cannot all build such pillars as Cooper Union, but we can hold the ladder somewhere, somehow, for somebody.

Our First Emperor. At the time when the world Spain had been brought to a successful close a number of statesmen were discussing the future of the country over their cigars in Washington.

At last one enthusiast exclaimed, addressing himself to the most prominent member of the group: "In my opinion we are drifting directly toward imperialism, and you, sir, should be the first emperor."

"Not if I know it!" drawled the great man; "I am not fool enough to want to be the first emperor of a nation of such good shots."—Harper's Magazine.

Evidently. Dashedly! It cost him \$10,000,000 to put his Chicago son-in-law on his feet. Plasterly—Dear me, but those Chicago people have large feet.—Kansas City Independent.

It has been widely said of the martyrs that they were people who were canonized while they lived and were canonized when they were dead. The same thing might be said of many a woman, who has been canonized for her virtues and criticisms while she lived and canonized as a saint after death.

Husbands don't mean to be small and selfish. But they can't help it. The sufferings which come with debilitating diseases, irregularity, inflammation, or ulceration of the sensitive female organs, thousands of happy women pay tribute to the wonderful change in their lives effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is not a cure-all. It is a specific power, in the curing of diseases peculiar to women. It cures these diseases perfectly.

Sick women can consult Dr. Pierce free by letter. Each letter is treated as a sacred confidence, privately read and promptly answered. All answers are in plain envelopes. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Who have been relieved of painful menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are constantly writing grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cured them. It always relieves painful periods and no woman who suffers should be without this knowledge.

Nearly all the ills of women result from some derangement of the female organism. Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine makes women healthy; of this there is overwhelming proof.

Don't experiment. If you suffer get this medicine and get Mrs. Pinkham's free advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

The Man Who Works.

"The man that is so far advanced that he likes the work he is doing," said Mr. Storgelton, "has reason to feel hopeful of himself. I suppose that the very great majority of us go through the work we have in hand the easiest way we can and get through it, skipping the hard places when possible and thinking we'll be glad when it's finished; but the next job will be just the same. There will be just about so many hard places in it, and then we'll be wishing just the same that we could get through that job."

"The fact appears to be that we are always trying to shirk the present job. We mean well in a feeble sort of way, and the next thing we tackle we are going to do right up to the handle, but when we strike that, when that becomes the present work, don't we try to shirk that, too? We do, indeed. And that's what we do all through life—daily putting off our best endeavors till to-morrow. Kind of miserable thing to do, isn't it?"

"But occasionally you meet a man who puts in his best likes every day and rejoices in the labor. He doesn't care a continental what the next day is going to bring to him—he can handle it, whatever it is. Just now he's engaged with to-day's labor, and he does that up thoroughly and completely and searches out the last nook and cranny. He isn't trying to see what he can pass by, but what he can root out, and he goes home satisfied with his work, and he's the one man in a thousand that leads all the rest, and his pay corresponds with his labors."—New York City.

"The History of Our Country."

In reviewing the recent splendid achievements of the American army and navy one's thoughts naturally turn to the med



